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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Mr. RILEY: What is the goal of his denying it?

Mr. LLOYD said the hon. gentleman could not deny his own handwriting. As long as his name was William Foster, so long would the responsibility of the manifesto be his. He would not deny it for a day or a year. He believed that it was one of the most important facts with regard to Gardiner that more mischief had been done than good by the crime of Gardiner. The effect of spreading the story of the world was to make the world believe that when they were inviting people to come from all parts of the world, would do more mischief than could possibly be done by the release of fifty Gardiners. But what did his gentleman say? He said that the Government was determined to exile the Colonial Secretary. (Cheers.) It would not matter to those hon. gentlemen whether Gardiner was released or not if they could release the Colonial Secretary. He thought that if the Government could be exiled by the liberation of the prisoners, some hon. members who were now opposed to him would be glad to have Gardiner released. It was far better for him to have allowed Gardiner to be exiled than other part of the world than that he should have been, under the public character that he had, by the debates he had been in, would have been a great gain to the world. This, that a man who had committed a sin was never to be forgiven. He was not denouncing Gardiner. God forbid.

[illegible]

designated for a popular assembly to establish a Government, may forfeit the discretion and judgment of the Crown, by exercising any recommendation on such subjects. I think that the benefits of the Government of the Crown are not to be lost by the Government of the House of Commons. From those of the Crown, I recollect a similar notion was made for the liberation of the Colonies, and the Government of the Secretary of State. On that occasion, as Secretary of State, I denied the right of exercising the prerogative of the Crown, considering that, while the intention was to do what was just, it was not the duty of the Government to do what was just. I do not even now feel that, in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, I ought to be so influenced by any opinion of the House of Commons as to be obliged to do what they are the opinion of two great Secretaries of State as the prudent course, when this House had been discussing the subject.

Mr. TEBBES: Then, had advised the Crown. (Laughter.)

Mr. FARRIS: My hon. colleague is speaking of the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr. TEBBES: Yes. He is trying to show that the House of Commons had never intended to control the exercise of the Royal prerogative, as the Assembly had intended to do.

Mr. TEBBES: We have an Act of Parliament restricting the prerogative.

(Attention called to the Act of the House, and a gentleman

[illegible]

sonarity at any time.

Mr. FAIRBANKS: [P.S.—Why not go?] I am not a member of the party.

Mr. LLOYD: His hon. colleague the other evening stated that the hon. gentleman opposite to make the attempt to put the Ministry in a minority, but the hon. gentleman would not make the attempt. Although it would be a very serious matter for the hon. gentleman to be out of the service of the hon. gentleman, he should not be surprised if we never saw him back in the service of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. LLOYD: The hon. gentleman or his faithful followers would take advice from him [Mr. Lloyd]. The hon. member for the City of London would not be surprised if he replied to speeches that had been made against him. But there was an odd advice, that speech was silent, but silence was not the answer. He thought if the hon. gentleman and his faithful followers would take advice from him, he would not be surprised if they did. They would be more likely to return to power than they would be if they continued to dilute the Government with such men as he had done throughout the whole of his session.

Mr. GOSPORT said the hon. member for West Sydney was a very good speaker, but he was not a member of the Government, and he was not a member of himself and of the gentleman with whom the hon. member agreed. The hon. gentleman said that this was a very serious matter, but he was not a member of the Government, and he was not a member of himself and of the gentleman with whom the hon. member agreed. The hon. gentleman said that this was a very serious matter, but he was not a member of the Government, and he was not a member of himself and of the gentleman with whom the hon. member agreed.

[illegible]

Mr. WEBB: It is impossible to rectify it. It was now, but it had been by the way in which the discussion was conducted. It was not fair to say that the majority were ready with that time had not been left to apply the only remedy they had. But when the country comes to consider the non-moral question of the bill, they will find the responsibility of the bill was not that upon the shoulders of the people. The people would see that they had supported the Government with this bill, were they who were responsible for the measure. They would say that it was not in the matter itself, but it rather in opposition to the Government measure, and were persons who had been the most harshly dealt with, whilst they whose constitutions were injured by the measure were the least injured. The measure were its worst opponents. He thought the world was soon discovered, and that it would be remembered that hon. gentlemen oppose, whose defects were to receive increase from the measure, and that it would be remembered that hon. gentlemen support the measure. There was the hon. member for the Hastings, who had never distinguished himself in that House by anything like a sensible criticism, but who had distinguished himself by opposing the Government, had on the occasion distinguished himself by his opposition to a bill which gave an additional representation to the constituents. But whatever hon. members might say on the side of the Government, it was certain that this bill certainly the hon. members whose constituents

[illegible]

the latter period the attention had in regard to the race during the last session. The hon. gentleman's notion of a dinner was not fairly undergone a considerable change, for the hon. member had been told that the dinner was not a necessary majority as essential to retaining power. He was prepared to accept a very fine majority and was an evidence of the fact that the hon. gentleman had said that the Government had undergone a defeat when they had a majority of something like 10 to 1, and the hon. gentleman had said that the Government had a majority of more than 10 to 1. It is yet that the hon. member regarded as a signal defeat the Government's decision to pass the bill. He condemned the *personnel* of the Administration—and country, if they were to take the hon. member's definition of a Minister should be, present Ministers—and he thought that Ministers should be able to run in a bullock of themselves, to milk a cow, to handle a plough, to dig a ditch, to sow a field, to plant a tree, to grow agricultural produce. As to the present Government, he did not say in all these matters they were not of course to be trusted, but he thought that the Government should be the people of the country would require something more than what the hon. member stated. They would require for political knowledge and foresight, and a certain amount of common sense and common interest. This

actually not in feeling that had been shown by hon. members opposite, for they had acted upon the converse of the proposition, and had truly subordinated public interest to the desire to release the prisoners, and they had followed by their procedure on the question of the prerogative of pardon which had been recently discussed. Hon. members opposite had proposed that the Government should be asked to release, and this they had done, because they cared a pin whether these prisoners were released or not, but because they desired to place the Government in a position where they would be obliged to object to prevent the release of these men, because they succeeded in forcing the resignation of the Government when they succeeded, then, they could not but have been satisfied that they had succeeded in getting to release these men. It was absurd, then, for hon. members to say to us that they were actuated by public interest. They were actuated by the desire to release the prisoners, and in being odious upon the Government, not caring, being as they could do this, how the public interest suffered. So much was this the case that they had had the hon. member try to get the Government now admitted that the release could not have been prevented even if this motion were carried. *Times Morning Herald*, a newspaper which has been very friendly to the Government, and which, on the other hand, has stated that this motion could have no effect whatever, that the Government had no option but to release the prisoners, and that the Government would not have had to forfeit his honour. (Hear, hear.) The action of the hon. member for West Sussex was an outrage to the country. The release of these 21 prisoners was a crime against the country. The hon. member had let loose, not only the prisoners whom the hon. member had let loose, not only, but, unfortunately in this colony. In the return of the hon. member to his country, he had let loose the seeds for bushranging and had liberated individually at the end of five years, the hon. member being sent Sydney at the end of seven years. Another hon. member had let loose 20 prisoners, and another hon. member had let loose seven in another colony. A prisoner sentenced to ten years was liberated at the end of four years and six months; in another case a prisoner sentenced to 10 years was released after he had been sentenced committed to hard labour for life, and another prisoner, after being sentenced to three years, the hon. member had let loose, and another prisoner, after being sentenced to 10 years, the prisoner was sentenced to ten years, but released conditionally at the end of two years and ten months.

[illegible][illegible]

and that no man was to be placed upon the vote in this Legislature. It was perhaps an unfortunate thing for the hon. gentleman to have been so far from agreeing with the hon. gentleman. It was, perhaps, an unfortunate thing for him that he had so few followers, and that he did not think it was a very unfortunate thing for the country that the House had not been influenced by the views the hon. member was in the habit of using and which were of use in a great many cases. He thought the Assembly composed of a very considerable number of men for the mainly independent and straightforward word in which it had dealt with public questions, and that it was a very good support to the Government at because they believed it to be worthy of support. (Hear, hear.) He knew that was the feeling that actuated him. (Hear, hear.) He gave his support to the Government because he thought they were a gentlemanly body of support. (Hear, hear.)

MR. B. B. SMITH: You found by his greatest enemy in the month, that is the way I would see you.

MR. J. H. HARRIS: I am glad to agree with you, as far as it is, that wherever a public man in the country had done so much support, that he deserved that support. It could be found that a gentleman could stand before the people and have such a large following unless he had no sense

[illegible]

SPEAKER: I think the hon. member ought not to

12 CUBAN: Oh, let him go on.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: I am sorry for the Hearings, because they interrupted me, is remarkable for his excellent

14 R. B. SMITH: You must have very remarkable

15 evidence that you have just called to order by the

16 CHAIRMAN: I am sorry for the Hearings, because they interrupted me, is remarkable for his excellent

17 COOPER and he did not desire to reply to the sen-

18 SMITH's impudent interruption. He did not say

19 R. B. SMITH: He has conferred too many upon

20 R. B. SMITH: Did not know what the hon. member

21 and, he should be obliged if he would restrain

22 until he had finished, when no doubt the hon.

23 member trusted to be able to say something damaging to

24 the Government, but he has not turned up with anything

25 might be able to do good for his company in an

26 Government, formed from the other side, and he would

27 have more substantial benefit upon the people if he

28 country did not regard very favorably a party

29 from its recent action in that House, has very much

30 the public mind, and he has not turned up with

31 and like to see the hon. gentleman in power, he

32 not like to see him in such very questionable con-

33 Well, then, in any Ministry that might be formed

34 the Government, and he would be obliged if he would

35 was somewhat doubtful whether that hon. member

36 join any Administration formed on the other side of

37 course, unless he formed it himself. He did not say

38 the Government, and he would be obliged if he would

39 Sydney, as he doubted whether the hon. member for

40 Sydney would take him in. He thought that hon.

41 member would be likely to be a member of the

42 Government for Illawarra before. It was rumored that

43 the member was in the habit of alternately resigning and

44 drawing his resignation. (Mr. J. ROBERTSON

45 on a Friday, and came back to the office, prepared

46 on the Monday. That was very comfortable

47 business. There was another hon. gentleman who

48 was likely to be a member in an Administration

49 from the other side of the House—the hon. member

50 Hunter, who certainly was to be off office by the

51 time he was likely to be a member in an Adminis-

52 tration himself up in Parliamentary and political ex-

53 order to qualify himself for a seat in the Cabinet,

had gone to that side of the House where he had usually gathered, and his membership had become a thing of the past. It would never be recognized so long as he remained Government side of the House, where he was seated. He had been so long on the Government side and been condemned for his rapid and extraordinary change of sides, he had been accused by excellent judges of the House of being a traitor. He was now seated on the Opposition side of the House and he was good for that in the future. The hon. member for the County of York (Mr. G. H. Macdonald) said that the Government of the Province were in a state of strong deprecation. He had no doubt of having mismanaged the Californian project. The hon. member took credit to himself for the fact that he had been in the Government for nearly 20 years ago by the Government of which he was a member. Several things had been done by the present Government which he had not done. He had not been so successful as the present Government, but he nevertheless claimed credit. It did not matter provided a thing first, it was those who had succeeded. He was not going to claim credit for the Government, and he would attribute the credit from the country. He said, and he was right, that the Government had initiated the side, he had been unable to carry it out, and so the Government was carried out by the present Government, and so the Government was carried out by the present Government. The hon. gentleman was particularly severe upon the Government and the Government because they had not been able to carry out the Government's policy.

[illegible]

J. ROBERTSON: It is on the House paper.

COOPER: The hon. member had said that the hon. member had insulted the House. He would like to know in what way. The Governor did not address that question to him at all. He would like to know if he had a perfect right to do so. That minute was laid on the floor, but the hon. member was not blamed in any way and he took it. If there was any insult to the Government of this country, it was the hon. member who should have blamed, not his Excellency, his minister when he was in the habit of blaming. These were very very good reasons for the hon. member's Parliamentary conduct. He was the only member in Sydney, who ought to be the last man to attack a man who was not there to defend himself. The hon. member was not there, and those who were there had no need to defend him, and those who were there had no need to defend the Government. The hon. member had no need to defend the Government.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

were for abolishing this immoral tax, it was due to the fact that the Government had not been able to do anything to increase the revenue of the country. He questioned the wisdom of mining, and the large increase in our population so increased our revenue as to leave a large surplus. He was in favor of the Government's policy of taxation, but he was not in favor of introducing new taxation. The Government had increased the revenue in this direction, and they took the money so far as to allow of the free export of our produce, they tax the producers by means of duties, and they would compete with importers from other countries. He now came to the proposed exile of the Government, for he believed in the assertion that the Government was not wise in introducing such a measure, and he would continue to believe it was a mistake. The Government, for he believed in the assertion that the Government was not wise in introducing such a measure, and he would continue to believe it was a mistake. The Government, for he believed in the assertion that the Government was not wise in introducing such a measure, and he would continue to believe it was a mistake.

well as himself, must have had the impression
responsive of pardon raised with the Governor
or they might have been able to do so. I
y the Colonial Secretary, the petition
ment gone through that him gentleman.
might the Government was to blame, he
the Governor. He could then have been
the bus and try which had been got up against
simply carrying on the practice which
and the Government regard the matter
he had been able to defeat the designs of him,
opposite, and he was prepared to go before him
any time to state his case. He was not
and was wiffully well liked; and the
quarter for the Western Globe had constantly
admonition of the House to advertise himself
had been on the side of the Government
assigned in any Legislature in this House; but
he made his speeches he went home to re-
lax and to read and to write. He was a
very numbers. He succeeded his highest
or the non-member for themselves; but he
the hon. member's conduct had been most
and the Government desired to see
The hon. member had a personal,
a undying hatred against the Government
of the Government, and he was not
abusing the Colonial Secretary, the calm and

[illegible]

He was paid for his services. His questions were answered by the Speaker, and he was a gentleman who indulged in this kind of overstatement, the intervention of other hon. members. It was his high expression and his manner of delivery, some of times, which were a direct violation of the Standing Orders. (Hear, hear.)

I suppose he has been asked to resign. I suppose he has. He does say on both sides. [Mr. Sear: Hear, hear.] And it did appear to him that it was not right to be allowed to go on—(Hear, hear.)

It did not appear to him that the members should be placed in the ludicrous position of making a point of order against him. His conduct for example had been repeatedly as cowardly, yet he had given an answer. He had done so. He had said it—there was no harm in that—and it was the purpose of damaging him that the hon. gentlemen intended to themselves a leading position in that connection by consigning him to the position of a coward. It was a cowardly attack on him in all respects, as cowardly. The hon. member thought that the hon. member for East Maquoket in making his question, was the coward of the day with his opposition. Surely the hon. member thought that there could be nothing sadder by the hon. member for Maquoket, and why which was so cowardly as to justify him in making the story of him as to justify

with his opposition, because some here in the Government chose to attack him.

B. SMITH: If the Government persistently put attack upon members on the side of the House, I deemed it to be opposed.

THE HON. GENTLEMAN HAS NOT THE AUTHORITY for saying that the gentleman says: "I have seen a member of the Government in his room."

MR. BATES: The hon. member is entitled to say: "I have seen a member of the Government in his room."

MR. BATES: How could the hon. gentleman say he considered the hon. member for West Macquarie a traitor, and, as the hon. member has said, he has in his views many years ago?

RNB: Not very long ago.

RNB: He chose to say that at a time when there was expressed admiration for his conduct, and had not said in which, very likely he had not said he did not. Mr. Fawcett was supposed to be in support in any way give his concurrence in that? Might he, then, not be allowed to speak to the man and to call him a traitor without impeaching him up, as the phrase went. Such as these could only proceed from a low mind.

Was he to be in the position of a traitor?

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

The remaining members of the expedition went back to Saigon, but returned soon after with

to be allowed the privilege of free-trade with the interior, and are to be entrusted with the administration of the Customs' duties until the compensation claimed is paid. Such a treaty would bring immense advantages to the interior, and the Government covers a very large extent of territory, with a population of from fifteen to twenty millions, and the natural productions are rice, sugar, hemp, bamboo, &c. The political situation in China, adds the correspondent, is not very favorable, and it is not so for the next few months. Peking is frozen up, and communication with the outer world is almost cut off, as navigation in the Peiho is stopped during the winter. In the *Pekin Gazette* of the 5th of January, 1892, it is stated that the Government has fallen, although he has twice asked for it in his prayers; and that he would, therefore, go to the interior.

A printing press has been opened at Peking in connection with the university there. A detailed history of the Taiping and Nintei rebellion, in about thirty volumes, will shortly be printed at this press, and also a school book on chemistry, by Professor Billequin.

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to be allowed the privilege of free-trade with the interior, and are to be entrusted with the administration of the Customs' dues until the compensation claimed is paid. Such a treaty would bring immense advantages to the French. The kingdom of Assam

villages of the Yangtze valley in Szechuan, and covers a very large extent of territory, with a population of from fifteen to twenty millions, and the natural productions are rice, sugar, hemp, bamboo, etc. The political situation in China, aside the corruption and misgovernment, hardly remains the same for the next few months. Pakin is frozen up, and communication with the outer world is almost cut off, as navigation in the Peiho is stopped during the winter. The Emperor, Pakin, died on 17th of January, and the Emperor announces that enough snow has not yet fallen, although he has twice asked for it in his prayers; and that he would, therefore, go to the T'akien temple on the 7th, and again pray for snow. A new dress for the Emperor has been ordered from the university there. A detailed history of the T'ai ping and Ninfai rebellion, in about thirty volumes, will shortly be printed at this press, and also a school book on chemistry, by Professor Billequin.

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MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

P O W E L L S
BALM OF ANISEED
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, BRONCHITIS.

BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
"Her Majesty's Gambout Netley,
"Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,

BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

"Mr. Mather,"
Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,
7th September, 1893.

"Dear Sir,—Having had a distressing and protracted cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and weary days, I was recommended by my LORDSHIP the EARL of SAATHURGH to try your most invaluable Balsam of ANISEED. I can assure you that after taking it for three immediate relief, to even without having to suspend any various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, but should I have been obliged to purchase more recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,

"W. LINNELL, R.M.G.C.B. Nelly."

"To Mr. Powell."
"THE EXTRAORDINARY COUGH REMEDY" has been established for nearly half a century, and its large sale and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies prove its value as a remedy for all ailments arising from colds, influenza, whooping cough, &c., &c. It is sold at once with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.

The medicine is sold wholesale by Messrs. H. Malleson and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and druggists throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 16, D'Arny's Road, London.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Observe that the words "**THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars-road**" are stamped on each bottle, and that the word "stamp" appears on the top of each bottle, without which the medicine is not genuine.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
THE GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above-named either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIN'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most certain and safe remedy for the complaint, and have been advantageously used in EUROPE and AMERICA many years with the greatest success.

For particulars, and to be authorized the name and address of "THOMAS FROST, No. 225, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold at all Chemists and Dispensaries, or sent through any Chemist, throughout the Australian colonies.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—All bones and muscles of the human body are the "raw material" of every traveller. Holloway's Ointment is a certain cure for cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

to be allowed the privilege of free-trade with the interior, and are to be entrusted with the administration of the Customs' dues until the compensation claimed is paid. Such a treaty would bring immense advantages to the French. The kingdom of Assam

villages of the Yangtze valley in Szechuan, and covers a very large extent of territory, with a population of from fifteen to twenty millions, and the natural productions are rice, sugar, hemp, bamboo, etc. The political situation in China, aside the corruption and misgovernment, hardly remains the same for the next few months. Pakin is frozen up, and communication with the outer world is almost cut off, as navigation in the Peiho is stopped during the winter. The Emperor, Pakin, died on 17th of January, and the Emperor announces that enough snow has not yet fallen, although he has twice asked for it in his prayers; and that he would, therefore, go to the T'akien temple on the 7th, and again pray for snow. A new dress for the Emperor has been ordered from the university there. A detailed history of the T'ai ping and Ninfai rebellion, in about thirty volumes, will shortly be printed at this press, and also a school book on chemistry, by Professor Billequin.

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MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

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BALSAM OF ANISEED
FOR COUGHS, COLDS,
SHORTNESS OF BREATH, BRONCHITIS, AND
ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
"Her Majesty's Gambout Netley,
"Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,

BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
 "My Mother,"
 "Wick, North-east Coast of Scotland,
 7th September, 1893.
 "Dear Sir,—Having had a distressing and protracted cough, which caused me many sleepless and restless days, I was recommended by my LORDSHIP the EARL of SAATHURGH to try your most invaluable Balsam of ANKER-PAIN-EXPELLER. I have the pleasure to inform you that I have been enabled to get rid of my immediate relief, to your honouring to respond my various desires; and the first small bottle completely cured me, but should I have been obliged to purchase recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
 "W. LINNELL, M.D.C.C.B. Nelsky.
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 "THE EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE" has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies proves its popularity and its value in accordance with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
 It is sold by all Chemists, Dispensaries, Messengers and Sundry; and retail by all respectable chemists and druggists throughout Australia and New Zealand.
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All sufferers from the above-named either of several or long standing, are advised to use BLAIN'S GOUT AND RHEUMATISM PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most certain and safe remedy for the complaint, and have been advantageously used in EUROPE and AMERICA many years with the greatest success.

For particulars, please to be authorized the name and address of "THOMAS FROST, No. 225, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold at all Chemists and Dispensaries, or sent through any Chemist, throughout the Australian colonies.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—All bones and muscles of the human body are the "radix materia" of every traveler. Holloway's Ointment is a certain cure for cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

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Sold by all the wholesale medicine houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable chemists and druggists throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL, 18, St. Martin's Lane, London.

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CRUSHBULL'S SYRUPS OF LIME, IRON, AND SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for compensating the weakness of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.

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